No issue has so stirred the public, its elected representatives, and the archival community as has the question of ownership of the files created by public officials in office. Does the President of the United States have the right to retain and destroy his files? Would public ownership curtail the production of documentary evidence of public acts? How can a public official's private life be separated or protected from unnecessary public disclosure? The matter is one we archivists can sidestep neither as citizens nor as professionals.

The lead presentation of Manuscripts, XXVII (Winter, 1975) addresses the question "Who Owns Presidential Papers?" and provides historical background on the controversy, as well as current opinion on the answer.

John Berry editorialized in Library Journal of November 1, 1974, that "Librarians ought to be in the vanguard of a movement for legislation to insure that the public and scholars have access to 'public' documents... We need a national program to insure the collection and preservation of the record, and access to it. After all, it's our history, not the President's."

The movement toward legislation was well underway by then. Following the signing on September 6, 1974, of an agreement that would allow former President Nixon full ownership of his papers while in office, including the right to destroy the tapes, Congress acted. Representative John Brademus of Indiana and Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island introduced in Congress complementary measures to protect the existence of the materials. Neither addressed the issue of ownership. Hence, Representative Brademus included in his proposal a provision to establish a commission to study that matter and the disposition of the papers of federal officials.

In response to the move, the Society of American Archivists and the Midwest Archives Conference both adopted the following resolution:
That the organizations "support the principle of public ownership of the official records of elected or appointed public officials. Considering that careful attention must be given to policies regarding: (1) defining these records, (2) determining their appropriate place of deposit, (3) respecting the confidential nature of some records, (4) establishing reasonable and proper access policies that preserve the rights of privacy, and (5) resolving related issues," the organizations "believe, therefore, that it is essential that such policies be set in consultation with qualified archivists.

In December, the Senate accepted Brademus's proposals, and on December 9, President Ford signed into law a bill protecting the Nixon Presidential Papers and providing a study commission. The new 17-member commission will be composed of representatives of Congress, the President, the Cabinet, the Judiciary, the Library of Congress, the Society of American Archivists, the American Historical Association, and the Organization of American Historians. Archivists and the public have won this round in the struggle for public ownership of records of the public business.

This is no time for resting on laurels. The issue of public ownership and of privacy in files of public officials lies at the heart of the efforts of archivists to document the political activity of the twentieth century. If the records of top federal officials belong to the public who placed the persons in office, the same will hold true, sooner or later, of public officials on the state and local levels. If the files belong in their entirety to the individuals, the ability of the public to know could be severely circumscribed. We as archivists, the persons who keep the records, who already bridge the gap between creator and user, we must take a stand, for or against, and make our views known to the commission. Write the Editor of GEORGIA ARCHIVE, and/or the Executive Director of the Society of American Archivists, Box 8198, Chicago, Illinois 60680.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission bill (see GEORGIA ARCHIVE, Summer, 1974, pp. 123-124), adding a national records preservation program to the old National Historical Publications Commission, was signed into law by the President on December 22. But funding of
the expanded program remained at $2 million instead of the $4 million requested, which merely dilutes an existing program.

A proposal to raise funding to $4 million is before the House Subcommittee on the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government, on which Georgia Congressman John J. Flynt, Jr., sits. The National Historic Records program, a project initiated by the Society of American Archivists for the benefit of the entire country, deserves our continuing support.

The Joint Committee on Historians and Archives, whose members represent the Society of American Archivists, the American Historical Association, and the Organization of American Historians, has issued a statement condemning both the imposition of fees upon users of archives and manuscripts and proposals that access at educational institutions be limited to the faculty and students of the institution. "There should be no privileges in the world of scholarship except those based on demonstrated merit and ability. Privilege based on income or place of residence can in the long run only be harmful to the professional goals of both the historian and the archivist," the statement concludes.

"The way things are going on the campus," Louis Tucker said in his presidential address before the American Association for State and Local History, "the historical agency historian [rather than the teaching historian] will soon be regarded as the Elect. In New York State, for example, a movement is underway to have colleges and universities offering graduate history degrees broaden and restructure their curricula, so that students can receive training in a variety of career opportunities, from teaching to archival management to historical society administration. This is the wave of the future across the nation, and our profession stands to benefit from this development."

Georgia is not lagging the step of the movement. Fort Valley State College is working to implement a curriculum in historical agency work; internships in archival administration are available at both the state and federal repositories in Atlanta; and study programs are open to students at Georgia
State and Atlanta universities.

The repository we have discovered most recently in Georgia is the Navy Supply Corps Museum located in land-locked Athens. Established in the old Carnegie Library Building, a classic Greek revival structure complete with carved oak lintels and graceful columns, the museum houses old ship lanterns, fog horns, navigational instruments, and memorabilia and uniforms of retired Supply Corps officers. Moreover, reports Curator Helen Johnson, "A historical manuscripts collection will be available for the use of serious researchers who wish to delve into the history of the Corps." Books, documents, newspapers, photographs and government forms will constitute the heart of the collection. "Supply Corps history is also found in Navy Training films," she adds, "and an audio-visual center to be located in the museum will include a complete collection with facilities for viewing them. An oral history of the Corps is planned with the assistance of retired and active duty personnel, some able to remember the Supply Corps at the turn of the century."

Although not yet open to the public on a regular basis, the Navy Supply Corps Museum is usually open to visitors from 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Monday through Friday, and special arrangements can be made for visits at other times.

Rarely do archivists encounter a bird nest on the ground. But here is one.

Archival Photographic Services has announced a grant-in-services in the amount of $150. Archives, libraries, and other agencies with collections of photographs are invited to apply to the firm, explaining the extent and nature of their need for the photographic preservation service. The institution demonstrating the greatest need will be awarded $150 of work at no cost.

Archival Photographic Services was created with the institution in mind, and, writes founder Alan Clark, "I am hoping that by offering services, archivists will become more aware of the services we offer and of what can be done to preserve their collections."
Applications must be received by May. To apply, or
to obtain further information, contact Alan Clark, Archival
Photographic Services, 1112-B Virginia Avenue, Atlanta 30306.

-- The Preservation Research and Testing Laboratory of
the Library of Congress reports its tests of Xerox Micro
Sphere Paper show the paper to be highly acidic. Thus,
items xeroxed on this paper should be intended for short
term use, and the paper should not be stored for extended
periods with less acidic, more permanent documents.

-- Is your microfilm stored under optimum conditions?
Last May, the Library of Congress issued the following
guidelines. "The relative humidity should not exceed 40%,
the temperature should not exceed 70°Fahrenheit, and the
rapid cycling of humidity or temperature should be avoided.
High temperature and high humidity normally encourage
fungus to attack film emulsions as well as causing other
chemical deterioration problems. Extremely low relative
humidity, below 15% or 20% for instance, for extended
periods of time can result in extreme film brittleness.
Such film should be conditioned to higher humidity before
use." Clean both the film and the reader regularly to
minimize damage from scratching.

-- From the Midwest Archives Conference Newsletter's
"Dear Archivist: I Need Help" column, we extract items about
post cards and mylar folders.

Q) I have a collection of picture postcards, some in color
and some in black-and-white. Should these be
stored separately?

A) From all information I can find on the subject, there
seems to be no reason why colored items should
be stored separately from black-and-white. An
exception to this might be in the case of post-
cards made from photographs. These undoubtedly
should be treated as carefully as regular photo-
graphs, giving special attention to possible
abrasion from removal or insertion in their con-
tainers. Most postcards are made of non-rag card-
board and should, of course, be stored apart from
items on rag, or acid-free, paper so they will not
infect that purer stock.

Q) Are mylar folders sufficient protection for non-acid
material in a collection containing items on news­
print or non-rag paper?
A) Yes, mylar folders serve very well as a barrier, but
be sure to remove from the folder the sheet of
black paper which comes with it in many cases.
While this may make a prettier arrangement, espe­
cially if two items are housed back-to-back, the
black paper is extremely acid and will undo what
you are trying to accomplish.
[But do not use the mylar with documents written in pencil as
the static electricity built up by the mylar will lift the
graphite off the paper.]

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Interleaf, Inc., Division of the Campbell-Logan Bind­
ery, 2300 E. 26th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406, is
marketing a paper that, when inserted between every 50 or 75
pages of manuscripts, or of a book, will accomplish deacidifi­
cation. The price is reported to be reasonable.

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Criterion Micrographics, Inc., R.D. #2, 354 Wilmington
Pike, Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania 19317, offers for sale a hand­
held microform viewer. It operates on either batteries or a
converter accessory, and is designed for use with aperture
cards and 18X through 48X reduction microfische.

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Mita Copystar America, Inc., 158 River Road, Clifton,
New Jersey 07014, is marketing a machine that will copy a
newspaper-sized page 17" x 24" in 20 seconds at a cost of 8c
per copy. The Copystar A-2 measures 14-1/2" high by 24-1/2"
depth, weighs 154 pounds, operates on 110 volts, and can be
used on a desk or table. The unit uses standard electrostatic
papers and toner, and requires no warm-up time.

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A new file unit is on the market for organizing and
housing unframed pictures, study prints, charts, maps, posters,
and other oversize items up to 18" x 24" in size. The manu­
facturer includes with each unit a manual explaining his
system for processing and organizing the pictures by subject
area, devoting a separate bin for each topic, and classifying
each picture by a unique call number. Pictures are laid openly in the bins and can be accessed readily. Each unit, which stands 85" high, contains 19 bins which will house approximately 2,000 flat pictures, is constructed of birch and finished in either natural or light walnut stain, and costs $250. Write Dale E. Shaffer, Library Consultant, 437 Jennings Avenue, Salem, Ohio 44460. Incidentally, Shaffer provides a catalog listing several hundred sources for free pictures, charts, posters, and maps!

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The Society of American Archivists has issued a Report on the Status of Women in the Archival Profession prepared by an ad hoc committee chaired by Mable Deutrich. The publication may be purchased for $2 from the SAA Publications Sales Officer, 108-114 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106.

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The handling of photograph collections, a perennial topic of concern among archivists, has received more attention than usual in current literature. William Saffady, "Microfilm Equipment and Retrieval Systems for Library Picture Collections," Special Libraries, 65 (October/November, 1974), 440-444, discusses the advantages of placing large photograph collections in microform to facilitate retrieval, to contribute to the permanent preservation of the original, and to improve the capacity for quality reproduction. Renata V. Shaw, "Picture Professionalism," ibid, 421-429, 505-511, discusses the concept of "picture librarianship." The points Ms. Shaw makes concerning acquisition and servicing of collections are not so new as is the concept that photographs, like records, merit their own professional handlers.

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Paul John Rich, III, "Manuscripts As The Museum Orphan," Manuscripts, XXV (Fall, 1973), 261-265, discusses more in conceptual framework than in detailed procedures the exhibiting of manuscripts, particularly in a museum environment. This is a fine primer for those whose responsibilities include displays.

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The Fall, 1974, issue of Manuscripts contains an 11-page report on the recent tour of South American archives conducted by Frank Evans of the National Archives. Excepting Brazil, the archives of the countries all face the space
problem common to North American institutions. But there the resemblance ends. In Peru, the director of the archives told the visitors that neither space nor conservation were his most difficult problem, though they were pressing. "Historians are the worst enemies of the archives," Dr. Guillermo Durand Florez is quoted as saying. He explained that "he meant that historians distort the facts contained in archives in order to further their own view of history." In the recent overthrow of President Allende in Chile, the country lost its Declaration of Independence, which had been removed from the archives to the Presidential Palace, where it was destroyed by fire. And in Argentina, "all public papers are classified and not open to the public for thirty years after they are written."

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The periodical of the North West Georgia Historical and Genealogical Society continues to excel as a publication of interest to genealogists, historians, and archivists in their common pursuit of knowledge about, and understanding of, the past. In addition to the list of names common to genealogical publications, this one regularly prints histories, reminiscences, and photographs that put the meat of history on the basic bones of genealogy.

The periodical may be ordered from Mrs. Jewel Dyer, Editor, 607 North College, Cedartown 30125 for $6 per year.

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The Historic Preservation Section of the Department of Natural Resources has issued a second, and expanded, edition of its fine Historic Preservation Handbook: A Guide for Volunteers. A two-page chapter surveys sources and methods for research, and encourages the uninitiated to become involved in searching out information on historic sites. If its injunction to local preservationists--"Document research is fascinating. Try it!"--is heeded, archivists can expect many additional patrons of our repositories and allies in the search for new collections of enduring value.

Mary Jewett, former director of the Georgia Historical Commission, is devoting her prodigious energies to the recently-formed Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation. The Trust was founded "to assist local, state and individual efforts toward the preservation of the physical evidence of
Georgia's past; to acquire, operate and hold desirable historic properties; to disseminate knowledge; to engage in research; and to foster, encourage and develop appreciation and understanding of accomplishments of early Georgians." This organization offers a real opportunity for archivists in Georgia to contribute to the knowledge and understanding of our history by working with Trust members in the location and interpretation of historic sites. For further information, contact President Jewett at Box 1454, Decatur 30031.

Upcoming on June 8-13, Case Western Reserve University is offering two workshops on College and University Archives. One will be an advanced workshop for practicing archivists to cover selected topics in depth. The other will be the traditional introduction to archival administration designed for librarians who have been assigned to develop archival programs and for administrators concerned with records problems. For further information, contact Mrs. Ruth Helmuth, University Archivist, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

The annual Archives Institute of the Georgia Department of Archives and History will be offered July 28-August 22. For further information, contact Ann Pederson, State Archivist, Georgia Department of Archives and History, Atlanta 30334.

The Third Annual Society of Georgia Archivists Workshop on Archives and Records has been scheduled for November 21-22 at Georgia State University. The 1975 workshop chairperson is Jean Buckley, who may be contacted at the Historic Preservation Section, Room 703-C, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 270 Washington Street, Atlanta 30334.

SGA Treasurer's Report

Balance on hand, January 11, 1974 $545.55

Income

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Copy Charges ................. 669.75
Dinner Expenses ............. 78.88
Re-Imbursement Expenses .... 42.17
$872.57

Balance on hand, December 31, 1974. $570.61

RECENT ACCESSIONS AND OPENINGS

GEORGIA REPOSITORIES

Athens

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DEPARTMENT, ILAH DUNLAP
LITTLE MEMORIAL LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

ATHENS MODEL CITY PROGRAM Records, 1968-1973: includes correspondence, minutes, surveys; 305 pcs.

BOGARDUS-ALLGOOD FAMILY Papers, 1800-1944: contains letters, records, and other family materials; 189 pcs.


JOY BRIGHT HANCOCK Papers, 1918-1972: (captain, WAVES, during and after World War II) contains information on women in the naval services; 2,529 pcs.

JUDSON LARRABEE HAND Papers, 1870-1871, 1890: papers relating to his college career; 30 pcs.

WALTER BARNARD HILL Papers, 1818-1941: includes letters, accounts, diaries, pictures; 11,419 pcs.

MARCUS JOHNSTON Papers, 1837-1861: includes letters, lists of slaves, accounts; 12 pcs.


STEPHEN PACE Correspondence, ca. 1937-1951: concerns post office appointments; 1,812 pcs.

GUSTAVUS WOODSON SMITH Letters, 1858-1863: relating to Civil War; 329 pcs.

JOHN DONALD WADE Papers, 1857-1963: (first editor, Georgia Review) includes correspondence with authors; 8,252 pcs.

GEORGE WAGNER Collection, 1862-1868: includes Civil War material; 316 pcs.

Atlanta

ATLANTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

EDWIN K. LARGE Collection: (Atlanta postmaster, 1926-1931) clippings, some correspondence; 11 flds.

EMILY JANE WINKLER BEALER Diary, 1876-1886: relates to Atlanta.

SARAH MARTHA COBB WHITNER Scrapbook, 1880s: predominantly newspaper clippings concerning Cobb and Whitner families.

A. B. SIMMS Collection: copies of 105 Civil War letters.

CLIFFORD L. NEAR Scrapbook: primarily clippings and rotogravure photos relating to his association with the Atlanta Journal, 1890-1932.


SAMUEL SPENCER Letters, 1864-1865: copies of Civil War letters; 57 its.

ANNA ELIZA ELLINGTON WINSHIP Scrapbook, 1850s: relates to her attendance at Wesleyan Female College.
WILLIAM L. FUNKHOUSER, JR., Collection: includes photos and documents relating to Emory Unit and 43rd General Hospital, U. S. Army, 1942-1945; 170 its.

ATLANTA TRANSIT COMPANY Collection: 400 photos, 1880s-1950s, of equipment and personnel, and blueprints and specifications, 1900s, for cars.

JACKSON P. DICK Collection, 1938-1948: scrapbooks, correspondence, photos, and clippings relating to his activities on behalf of war effort.

DAVIDSON FAMILY Collection, 1880s-1973: photo album, scrapbook, and correspondence relating to family and to Western and Atlantic Railroad; 13 its.

REMSEN P. KING Collection: correspondence, photos, and military orders related to his World War I service, 1918; 50 its.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DEPARTMENT
ROBERT W. WOODRUFF LIBRARY, EMORY UNIVERSITY


MALCOLM HONORE BRYAN Papers, 1923-1967: addition, 1923-1964, including correspondence, speeches, and clippings relating to his career as Georgia banker and economist, ca. 300 its.

WARREN A. CANDLER Papers, 1870-1946: addition, 1870-1942, including personal correspondence, photos, sermons, financial papers; 42 its.


JULIAN LaROSE HARRIS Papers, 1874-1967: addition, 1921-1967, personal correspondence between members of Harris family, primarily Julia Collier Harris, and Loretto Lamar Chappell of Columbus; 110 its.

HAROLD H. MARTIN Papers, ca. 1900-1927: (author, journalist) includes papers relating to career with Saturday Evening Post and Atlanta Constitution, and as author of books, personal papers, and papers of Martin and Lokey families; ca. 20 ms. boxes.

CHARLES F. PALMER Papers, 1914-1972: addition, ca. 1955-1972, relating primarily to Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial in Washington, Roosevelt archives, Palmer's career in urban housing; ca. 8 cu.ft.


EDWIN EVANDER ROSE Papers, 1873-1928: addition, 1880-1920, includes 34 volumes of "pastor's notebooks" recording daily life and work of itinerant Methodist minister of South Georgia conference.

FEDERAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS CENTER
EAST POINT BRANCH

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION (RG 207), Atlanta Regional Office, Records, 1941-1950: consists of legal files, correspondence of regional director, and real property files; 713 cu. ft.

U.S. DISTRICT COURTS (RG 21), Middle District of Georgia (Macon), Records, 1943-1948: consists of bankruptcy, civil action, and criminal cases; 100 cu.ft.

U.S. DISTRICT COURTS (RG 21), Southern District of Georgia (Savannah), Records, 1943-1948: consists of admiralty, bankruptcy, civil action, and criminal cases; 60 cu.ft.

U.S BUREAU OF CENSUS, 1900 Census and Soundex: Alabama through Pottawattamie County, Iowa; 2,297 rolls; restricted.
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
STATE RECORDS SECTION


COURT OF APPEALS: Case Files, 46001-47000, 12/30/70-1/12/72, 99 cu. ft.


DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES: Office of State and Local Affairs, Public Information Files (Publications), 1927-1974, 6 cu.ft.; Mental Health Division, Director's Subject Files, late 1960s-1972, 82 cu.ft.; Benefits Payments Division, County Department of Family and Children's Services, Annual Report File, 1968-1972, 2 cu. ft.; Physical Health Division, Midwifery Certification Application Case Files, 1934-1972, Appling-Worth Counties, 6 cu.ft., and Midwife Annual Statistical Files, 1938-1972, Appling-Wilkinson Counties, 2 cu.ft.; Division of Community Services, Director's Subject Files, 1972, 18 cu. ft.; Physical Health Division, Maternal Health Section, Family Planning Unit, Director's Subject Files, 1972, 3 cu.ft.; Physical Health Division, Dental Health Section, Director's Office Subject Files, 1957-1970, 6 cu.ft.

METROPOLITAN ATLANTA RAPID TRANSIT AUTHORITY: Assistant General Manager's Subject Files, 1972, 2 cu.ft.; Atlanta Transit Company, Engineering and Scheduling Division, Central General Subject File, 1930s-1960s, 106 cu.ft.; Finance and
administration, Director of Procurement, General Administrative Records, 1972, 1 cu.ft.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES: Earth and Water Division, Publication Record Set, 1 cu.ft.; Environmental Protection Division, State Water Control Board, Executive Secretary, General Subject File, 1966-1972, 5 cu.ft.; Office of Planning and Research, Special Projects Issues and Areas File, A-Z, 8 cu.ft.; Parks and Historic Sites Division, Park Directors' Subject File, 1968-1970, 3 cu.ft.; Groveland Lake Developmental Authority Operation Files, 15 cu.ft.; Game and Fish Division, Fisheries Section Operation Subject File, 8 cu.ft.


DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, Staff Services, Director's Subject File, FY 1970-1972.

SECRETARY OF STATE: Correspondence concerning the sale of land in the Okefenokee Swamp, 1800s-1900s; 1/2 cu.ft.; General Services Division: Records of the 1973-1974 session of the General Assembly; includes Journals, Enrolled Acts, and original working copies of bills and resolutions; 27 cu.ft.; Records of the 1974 general, primary, and primary run-off elections; ca. 73 cu.ft.


DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS SERVICE: State Board of Veterans Service, Minutes, 1945-1972, 2 cu.ft.; Publication Record Files, Bulletins, and Annual Reports, 1 cu.ft.

NOTE: To use these records, call in advance, 656-2383 or -2384.

SOUTHERN LABOR ARCHIVES
GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 48 Records, 1895-1938: concern union activities in Atlanta; 13,130 lvs.


OPERATING ENGINEERS LOCAL 926 Records, 1927-1971: relate to activities in Atlanta and the Southeast; 15,025 lvs.

PAINTERS UNION LOCAL 193 Records, 1905-1972: relate to activities in Atlanta; 1,878 lvs.

PAINTERS UNION DISTRICT COUNCIL 38 Records, 1940-1969: relate to activities in Atlanta; 2,754 lvs.


SERVICE EMPLOYEES, SOUTHERN REGION, Records, 1962-1970: relate to organizing in the South; 5,137 lvs.


E. LEON STAMEY Papers, 1951-1972: relate to AFL-CIO organizing in the Atlanta and Macon areas; 1,389 lvs.


AFL-CIO CIVIL RIGHTS DEPARTMENT, SOUTHERN REGION, Records, 1963-1972; relate to equal opportunities; 3,894 lvs.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, SIMPSON DIVISION 210 Records, 1884-1918: relate to activities in Macon area.

Savannah

GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

GEORGE N. SAUSSY Papers: include several letters from Jefferson Davis, Grover Cleveland, and George Washington Custis Lee.

Valdosta

VALDOSTA STATE COLLEGE LIBRARY

EMORY P. BASS Papers, 1940-1970: primarily pertain to the establishment and re-activation of Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta.

OUT-OF-STATE REPOSITORIES

California

STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, MANUSCRIPT DIVISION
STANFORD

AMBROSE BIERCE Sketchbook, ca. 1864: kept at Kennesaw during the Civil War; 1 vol.

North Carolina

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL COLLECTION
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN: addition, letters, 1825, 1841, to Georgia Attorney General Richard Henry Wilde, about state and national politics; 2 its.

MARK FOSTER ETHERIDGE (1896- ) Papers, 1931-1969: (managing editor, Macon Telegraph, 1931-1933) includes correspondence, speeches, and writings created during editorial career; 190 flds.